

SNARS Coronavirus Bored as Hell Antidote!

Volume I number 16, May 12, 2020

PRODUCT REVIEW : QRP TRANSCEIVERS FROM VOLKSWAGEN TOROLLS ROYCE AND EVERYTHING IN BETWEEN :First off what is QRP operation -

https://www.electronics-notes.com/articles/ham_radio/qrp/low-power-operating.php



Yaesu FT-817

Good article . The products range from 1 watt or less to 100 watt radios run at QRP power. There is everything from kits from MFJ, Oak Hills Research, ozQRP, Pacific Antennas and many other companies and countries and radios like the

Elecraft KX2 / KX3 with all the bells and whistles. Some of the older radios like the Yaesu FT- 817, ICOM IC 703, INDEX Labs, SGC 2020, Tentec, Heathkit, Kenwood 130V, helped grow the QRP segment . The Chinese, Russians and many European countries have gotten into the QRP space also. With the advent of SDR technology (Software Defined Radios) they are getting smaller with more features . You the buyer have a lot to chose from ! Like buying a car, make, model, features and price. Lots to chose from !

<http://www.arrl.org/why-qrp>

RADIO HISTORY : RTTY - The second oldest digital mode. The first being CW .

Landline teleprinter operations began in 1849 when a circuit was put in service between Philadelphia and New York City. Émile Baudot designed a system using a five unit code in 1874 that is still in use today. Teleprinter system design was gradually improved until, at the beginning of World War II, it represented the principal distribution method used by the news services. Radioteletype evolved from these earlier landline teleprinter operations. The US Department of the Navy successfully tested printing telegraphy between an airplane and ground radio station in August 1922. Later that year, the Radio Corporation of America successfully tested printing telegraphy via their Chatham, MA radio station to the R.M.S. Majestic.¹ An early implementation of the Radioteletype was the Watsongraph, named after Detroit inventor Glenn Watson in March 1931. Commercial RTTY systems were in active service between San Francisco and Honolulu as early as April 1932 and between San Francisco and New York City by 1934. The



US Military used radioteletype in the 1930s and expanded this usage during World War II. The Navy called radioteletype dit-RATT (Radio Automatic Teletype) and the Army Signal Corps called radioteletype SCRT, an abbreviation of Single-Channel Radio Teletype. The military used frequency shift keying technology and this technology proved very reliable even over long distances. From the 1980s, teleprinters were replaced by computers running teleprinter emulation software.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Di-HhkqdBls>

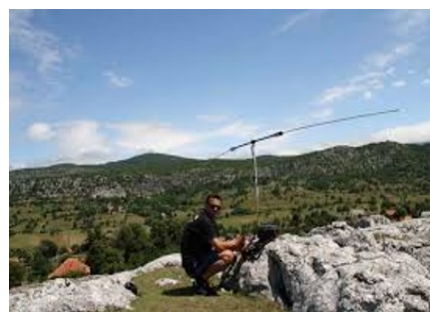
<http://www.astrosurf.com/luxorion/qs1-ham-history15.htm>

HOW TO : OPERATE WITH QRP

<http://grp.kearman.com/html/gettingstarted01.html>

Good reading !

The easiest way to **get** into **QRP** is to “**just** do it” with the station and antennas you already have. Turn the power down to less than 10 watts and jump in. This is the point where **QRP** exposes a lot of shortcomings in a ham's equipment and operating skills. Why



would you want to use low power and a weak signal for your ham radio instead of high power and a strong signal? Skill. Putting as little as possible between yourself and the station at the other end and still making the contact takes skill. Build

up a little experience and then give QRP a try. Nice thing about running QRP you don't have to spend a lot of \$\$\$ to get on the air. You can put your whole station in a go bag or Pelican type case .

As always we hope you enjoy these Mini Static's ?

Stay tuned !

Don W7SSB

QRP is up to 5 watts of transmitter output power on Morse code or digital transmissions and 10 watts of peak power on voice, usually SSB. The quality of your antenna or location isn't considered, just transmitter power. If you choose to turn the power down below 1 watt, you're milliwatting.

Send any feedback to Don and me!

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